

# The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C. FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

## MANY GERMANS KILLED IN FIRST BIG BATTLE

Thousands Fall Before the Determined Belgians.

LATTER'S LOSS IS SLIGHT.

Army of the Meuse Under Von Emmich Was Repelled by Liege With Heavy Loss.

Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 6.—Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army of the Meuse for its attack on Liege. The Belgians made a heroic defense, repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting.

The fortified position of Liege had to support on Wednesday the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian forts resisted the advance fiercely and did not suffer. One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege where they will be cared for.

Prior to the attack on Liege General Von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this to avoid the horrors of war.

The Germans committed reprisals against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles north-east of Liege, burning the city and shooting many residents.

Brussels, via London, Aug. 6.—Officials dispatches report that the Belgians have repulsed all attacks by the Germans in the neighborhood of Liege. The Belgians delivered a vigorous counter-attack, killing all the Germans who had passed the forts.

The fortifications afforded admirable resistance to German shells. Evreeque Fort which was in action all day, was absolutely unharmed. The Belgian aviators proved every whit as good as the Germans. Several civilians have been shot at Vise and the town has been burned.

### German Embassy Wrecked.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—The German embassy here was wrecked and a bonfire made of the furniture and pictures by an angry crowd today. The people were angered by the reports of what they deemed to be an indignity shown to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna by being stopped in Berlin from her arrival from London on her way to St. Petersburg and compelled by the German authorities to go to Copenhagen.

An entrance was forced by the crowd through the windows. Most of the rooms were wrecked and the furniture pitched into the streets.

A number of students and workmen climbed to the roof of the embassy and tore the gold eagle from the top of the flag staff. They then ran up the Russian flag.

A massive statuary depicting a group of horses led by men was hacked to pieces with axes and the debris hurled into the canal. A bonfire was then made of the contents of the embassy and an attempt was made to put a torch to the building but mounted police routed the rioters. Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian embassy but that building was too strongly guarded.

The body of a Russian footman is alleged by the authorities to have been found in the German embassy. The man had been shot in the head and stabbed and had been dead for some days.

### FLEETS REPORTED IN ACTION.

German and English Warships Believed to Have Met in North Sea.

London, Aug. 6.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Harwich telegraphs he believes action is progressing in the North Sea. A wireless message to the British Destroyer Virago, orders her to prepare to receive 200 prisoners and wounded, being brought in by torpedo boat.

The third torpedo boat flotilla, which left harbor yesterday, went

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## MRS. WOODROW WILSON PASSES QUIETLY AWAY

A Woman Beautiful in Form and Life and of High Ideals.

GLOOM OVER THE NATION.

Her Last Thoughts Were of Her Husband, Whose Counselor and Helper She Had Been.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died at the White House at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Death came after a brave struggle of months against Bright's disease with complications.

The President was completely unnerved by the shock, and his grief was heartrending. He bore up well under the strain, however, and devoted himself to his daughters.

The end came while Mrs. Wilson was unconscious. Her illness took a turn for the worse shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon and from then on she gradually grew weaker.

Kneeling at the bedside at the end were the President and their three daughters. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a nurse were in the room, and just outside a door were Secretary McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's son-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

### CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Both houses of Congress adjourned when Mrs. Wilson's death was announced, and for a brief time the wheels of the government virtually stopped.

The beginning of the end came at 10 o'clock this morning when Dr. E. F. Davis of Philadelphia, who had been called in for consultation, realized the time for hope had passed.

He took the President into the Red Room and there in a broken voice told him the truth. Mr. Wilson's face blanched, but he bore the shock well. He was informed the end was a question of hours.

### FIRST TELLERS DAUGHTERS.

Mr. Wilson then took his daughters, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson aside and told them the truth. Mr. Wilson's face blanched, but he bore the shock well. He was informed the end was a question of hours.

During the day Mrs. Wilson spoke to Dr. Grayson about the President, of whose health she thought more than she did of her own.

### TAKE CARE OF HUSBAND.

"Promise me," she whispered faintly, "that if I go, you will take care of my husband." It was the same touch of devotion which she so many times had repeated her constant anxiety having been that the President might not worry about her or be disturbed in official tasks.

The President returned to the sick room from the last conference with the doctor, his three daughters leaning on his arm. Francis Bowes Sayre and Secretary McAdoo, and Secretary Tumulty stayed outside the door. Mrs. Wilson lapsed into unconsciousness but rallied. By 1 o'clock she began to sink rapidly. She still could recognize those about her and looked cheerfully toward them and smiled.

### BECOMES UNCONSCIOUS.

At 2 o'clock Mrs. Wilson still was conscious but her strength almost had departed and a few minutes later she sank into the sleep of unconsciousness from which she never awoke. For three hours the President and his three daughters gazed longingly into her eyes in the hope that she might speak again but she could not.

The sun was casting its long shadows from the Potomac to the south grounds coloring the fountains, gardens and elms.

### DEATH COMES AT FIVE.

There was hushed stillness in the upper apartments. All eyes were turned toward the southwest corner of the house. Just at the hour of five, death came. The President and his daughters were in tears. Secretary Tumulty walked slowly to the executive offices, his head bowed.

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## GEN. MOORE STRIKES CAPT. M. C. WILLIS

Spirited Fist Fight Between Candidates.

MEETING AT YORKVILLE.

General Moore Was Arrested But Later Released on Bond—Large Crowd Present.

Yorkville Special to Columbia Record, Aug. 6.—A brief and spirited fist fight between W. W. Moore, candidate for re-election as adjutant general, and his opponent, M. C. Willis, was the feature of the meeting for candidates for state officers here today. The encounter came during Captain Willis' speech after he had denounced as false the statement of General Moore made at several previous meetings that the local military company of which Captain Willis is an officer was one of the poorest in the state.

"Any man that questions my integrity tells as black a falsehood as ever emanated from the pits of hell," said Captain Willis after he had been cheered by the crowd as a native son.

General Moore rushed from the back of the stage shouting, "Are you referring to me, sir?"

"I am, sir," replied Captain Willis.

With these words General Moore hit his opponent squarely in the face. The blow was returned and the fight ensued. The crowd rushed in and separated the combatants. Several people tried to get over the back of the stage to get at General Moore, yelling various threats at him. After several minutes the stage was cleared and Captain Willis continued his speech. He read an affidavit from Bert Smith, captain of the First Regiment, declaring that General Moore had said to him after inspecting the company a year ago that it "was one of the best in the state."

General Moore in his speech apologized for the encounter and took Captain Willis to task for making his charge and bringing a conflict in his home town surrounded by his friends and kinsmen.

Considerable disorder prevailed during General Moore's speech. Captain Willis twice appealed to the crowd to give General Moore a respectful hearing. General Moore was arrested by the two authorities immediately after the trouble, but was released on bond.

Most of York county emptied itself into Yorkville today and all Yorkville poured itself out in the grove to hear the candidates. After a week of comparative calm the office-seekers warmed up today and the audience warmed up with them.

Several automobiles decorated with large banner ensigned with "Witherspoon for Railroad Commissioner and Willis for Adjutant General," paraded around the town. Both of these native sons received ovations. The meeting was called to order at 10:45 a. m., by Acting County Chairman Thomas F. McDow.

The Tirzah band furnished a brief concert while the crowd was gathering. The candidates for railroad commissioner and comptroller general made their routine speeches.

### KELLEY-BETHEA PERSONALITIES.

B. Frank Kelley and Andrew J. Bethea, candidates for lieutenant governor, grew unusually personal in their remarks about each other today. Mr. Bethea challenged Mr. Kelley to denounce the pardon record of the present governor and especially the pardon of T. Burnett Caughman of Lee county in the obtaining of which, he said, Mr. Kelley had a hand.

Mr. Kelley called Mr. Bethea a "kid-slipped dude," and declared that he would pay no attention "to mosquitoes and June flies."

The chairman appealed to Mr. Kelley to refrain from personalities.

The candidates for attorney general, A. G. Brice and Thomas H. Peoples, furnished no new features.

### Amended Reserve Act.

Washington, Aug. 5.—An amendment to the federal reserve act to enable state member banks to keep their reserve in other state banks for 36 months after the organization of the federal reserve system was passed by the senate today.

## SENATOR SMITH IS GIVEN OVATION

About 2,000 Hear Candidates at Camden.

SMITH THE FAVORITE.

Kershaw County Farmers Carry Banners Promising Him Overwhelming Majority.

Camden Special to Spartanburg Herald, Aug. 4.—Approximately 2,000 persons heard the senatorial candidates here today. Farmers of Kershaw county made for Senator E. D. Smith another of those noisy demonstrations which are becoming so characteristic of the party campaign.

Senator Smith was drawn to the grove today by an eight-mile team. The senator was propped high up on three bales of cotton and surrounded by shouting partisans, each holding aloft a precinct banner which guaranteed an overwhelming majority for Senator. The fire ladders joined in the procession and drove a pair of prancing horses in front of the "Cotton" Smith turnout, waving their hats as they clung to the fire-fighting apparatus. Several hundred dust-choked people jogged along in trail cheering and waving their hats.

A demonstration was also made for Governor Blease. More than 100 voters marched up to the grove behind a banner with the dual inscription: "For United States senator Cole. Blease," and "For governor, John G. Richards."

Interest today centered chiefly about the proposed cotton convention two of the speakers, Senator Smith and W. P. Pollock, gave much of their time to discussing the threatened continuation of the demoralized condition of the cotton market. Senator would propose would be that the national government lend money directly to the farmers, at the lowest possible rate of interest, the national banks accepting the cotton as a pledge and this be held until the market again becomes normal.

Mr. Pollock suggested that the United States buy up the surplus cotton, as did Brazilian government when the price of coffee so declined that planters could not afford to raise the product.

Another feature of the meeting today was the positive announcement by Senator Smith that he did not vote for Judge Haskell in 1890. He did not support Mr. Haskell, he said, because he did not think the movement a wise one, though he had grievously offended two uncles because he did not vote for Mr. Haskell, as he could prove, he added.

Mr. Pollock, who spoke first, bitterly arraigned machine politics in South Carolina. He charged that such political organizations as the governor boasts of cost great sums of money. Thus, however, was the most degrading influence. Next to the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech, he added, was the freedom to go to the polls and vote like a man, and not with rings in their noses, to tie to a political machine, where all individuality and independence of the voters is lost.

Pardons, this speaker explained, were granted by the chief executive without any particular concern, except as a personal favor, which was extended by the governor to his lawyer friend pardon brokers.

A large portion of the governor's speech today was given over to an effort to discredit the charges that Bleaseism has been an economic disadvantage to South Carolina or that it has been responsible for any "so-called reign of lawlessness." The chief executive had prepared a table of statistics showing that the amount of taxable property in South Carolina had increased year by year as much during his own administration as during that of former Governor Ansel. He also read a statement of figures compiled from solicitors' reports, tending to show a decrease in the number of prosecutions and convictions.

In answering this, Mr. Jennings said that the decline could be explained by the wholesale pardoning of convicts. People, he said, had found it useless to impose upon the state the expense incident to trying and convicting criminals.

"In Sumter county," he added,

## UNITED STATES OFFERS MEDIATION TO EUROPE

Will Use All Means Possible to Hasten Return of Peace.

ONLY NEUTRAL POWER.

Secretary Bryan Informs Ambassadors of Attitude of His Government.

Washington, Aug. 5.—President Wilson today formally offered the services of the United States government to the warring nations of Europe should they desire to discuss terms of peace. He tendered what technically is phrased as "good offices" which, if accepted in principle, would be followed by a conference of representatives of the powers of Europe, in which the United States would play the role of mediator.

Under the Hague convention, to which all European nations except Serbia are signatories, a neutral nation is urged in time of international conflict to tender her good office to contending powers. Acting under the terms of the Hague convention the President cabled Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King George or Great Britain and President Poincare of France as follows:

"As official head of one of the powers signatory to the Hague convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under Article 3 of that convention to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace either now or at any other time that might be thought more suitable, as occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness.

(Signed.)

The proffer of good offices was forwarded by Secretary Bryan to the American embassies in the nations involved and through them transmitted to the governments.

It was said at the White House no intimations had been received that such an offer would be favorably received. President Wilson took the position that the European war was so stupendous and that its effect on the entire world was liable to be so lasting that the United States, as one of the few large neutral powers, could not do otherwise than at least offer to be the means for bringing about peace.

Late today Secretary Bryan summoned all European diplomats in the city and gave them a copy of the telegraph in the hope that they would transmit it to their governments and urge acceptance of the tender. The Austrian ambassador, representatives of the British, Russian, German and French embassies and Belgian legation called at the department.

### COTTON GROWERS REASSURED.

Statement on Subject to be Issued Today.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Members of the congressional committee who have been investigating the situation relating to the cotton crop of the South as affected by the war in Europe planned today to issue an address to Southern cotton growers declaring that prospective conditions were not as alarming as had been anticipated. Owing to stress of business connected with the inquiry the statement was not completed tonight but it will be issued tomorrow.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, chairman of the committee, said the statement would assure the cotton growers ample transportation for their crop when it is ready, and contain information to indicate the British and Oriental markets will be little affected and that many of the continental mills still are operating.

"We have quit prosecuting the blind tigers, though they are about to take the county. All we sent up were pardoned, and we found it useless to go to the expense of a trial."

In the event of the election of a Blease man for governor, Mr. Jennings urged that the court houses be torn down and the bricks used as flagstones in paving streets.

## BLEASEISM SCORED AGAIN BY MANNING

Lancaster Crowd Apparently One-Third Blease Men.

CLINKSCALES APPLAUDED.

Wofford Man Wake Responsive Chord on Plea For Compulsory Education.

The state campaign party was greeted here Wednesday by a crowd variously estimated at 1500 to 1,000. All of them, excepting John G. Richards, candidate for governor, and B. Frank Kelly, candidate for lieutenant governor, came in on the early train from Rock Hill. These two came over from Chester and spoke the night before at the cotton mill. The following is the account of the meeting as taken from The News and Courier:

People of the Red Rose county heard Richard I. Manning score Bleaseism in vigorous terms which brought cheers. They warmly applauded John G. Clinkscales on his plea for compulsory education and gave each candidate a good hearing.

An audience of 500 people braved the threatening weather and stood on the court house green listening to the candidates address them from the steps.

Lowndes J. Browning, opening the speaking for governor, again referred to the "elimination scheme." He declared for law and order and said he would use the pardoning power with the utmost discretion. "If you provide the facilities the children will come," he said of the education issue.

Received with applause, John G. Clinkscales argued for a compulsory education law, holding that now was the time for such a law, leading for the 40,000 white children out of school. He was liberally applauded.

### VOTE FOR THE STATE.

Robert A. Cooper again urged that the citizens vote for the state and not for a friend. He stated that he based his claim on his own merit and did not want to get into office by criticizing his opponents. Mr. Cooper then went on to discuss the enforcement of law, saying that he would do his utmost to break up the race-track gambling in Charleston and the blink tigers of Columbia and other cities. Mr. Cooper advocated that the public schools supply equal facilities for children in the farther corner of the land as to the child on the main street of the town. Mr. Cooper concluded with his advocacy of placing a farm demonstration school in each county. He was generously applauded.

John T. Duncan spoke of his system and told the crowd "that two years from now you won't be able to find a Blease man." He drew cheers by saying "I have traveled with a circus before and all I have to do is to mention a subject to start the animals to performing."

"Hurrah for Richards!" came from one in the audience. "Yes, my friend, you may holler for Richards, but very few will vote for him." This brought laughter from the audience.

W. C. Irby said some of the candidates were splitting their sides hollering for law and order because he said they thought this was popular and were afraid to discuss the real issues. He denounced mill mergers and advocated a commission to regulate cotton mills and protect the small stockholders and the employees.

### NOT ASHAMED OF IT.

Richard I. Manning replying to criticisms, said he was a farmer, "having been born and reared there" and is president of a bank in Sumter, "and I am not ashamed of it." He said that God blessed him and he is president of a farmers' warehouse. He said Mr. Simms has the backing of bankers and Mr. Browning must have some behind him and said, "Do they think this hurts their candidacy?" He said the imputation of these two gentlemen were unworthy of them and he said he wanted the campaign conducted on a high plane. Mr. Manning referred to his assistance to Senator Ed Smith and others in their fight for the farmers and said he hoped the farmers could borrow the funds loaned to the

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